

ANSWERS: Primary, secondary and tertiary haloalkanes and alcohols

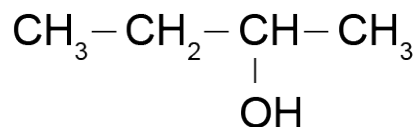
1) The carbon of the OH group is attached to three other carbon atoms, in the alcohol. The carbon the Cl is attached to, in the haloalkane, is attached to three other carbon atoms.

A structural isomer has the same number and type of each atom (same molecular formula), but the atoms are arranged differently (different structural formula).

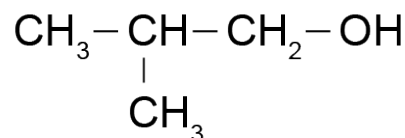
These two molecules do not have the same types of atoms.



or



or



2)

Alcohol X: Secondary.

The carbon that the OH group is attached to, is attached to two other carbons

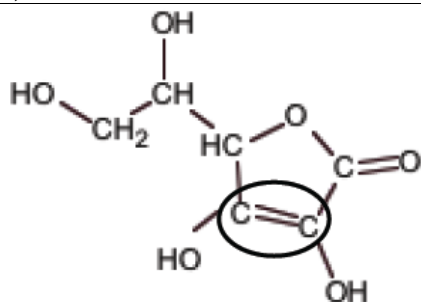
Alcohol Y: Primary.

The carbon that the OH group is attached to, is attached to only one other C

3) A secondary B primary

4) primary, secondary, primary, tertiary

5)



A primary
B secondary